

- (h) Drilling Mud: Salt water and salt gel mud were used to drill to 850 feet. The remainder of the hole was drilled with a fresh water Spersene XP-20, bentonite mud using caustic soda for pH control and Barytes for weight.

Weekly mud properties while drilling are summarized below:

	April 24 to April 30	May 1 to May 7	May 8 to May 14	May 15 to May 21
Wt. lb/gal.	10	11	11.3	11.6
Viscosity	50	53	53	49
Filter Loss	9	10	9	9
Filter Cake	2	2	2	2
% Sand	5	2	2	2
% Solids	15	16	17	18
PH	10.5	10.1	10.2	9.1
NaCl	11,500	7,300	7,600	8,100
Alkalinity	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1

Mud and Chemicals Used

Item	Pounds
Barite	116,025
Zeogel	39,450
Magcophos	400
Spersene	17,750
XP-20	8,900
Driscose (CMC)	300
Caustic Soda	4,500

- (i) Water Supply: Fresh drilling water was transported by the M/V "Point Coupée" from Port Welshpool.

- (j) Perforation Record: No perforations

- (k) Plugs:

Depth	3900-3700'	3400-3200'	2200-1900'	530-330
Cement Sacks	170	135	240+ 1.5% CaCl	145
Checked	No	No	Yes @ 1920'	No

- (l) Fishing Operations: None

- (m) Side-Tracked Hole: None

3. Logging and Testing

- (a) Ditch Cuttings: Cuttings were taken over a normal shale shaker at 30 foot intervals from 850 to 2,000 feet and at ten foot intervals below 2,000 feet to total depth while drilling. Five foot intervals were sampled while coring. All samples were lagged and caught by the mud logging personnel under the supervision of Esso geologists and are representative of the labelled depth. Representative suites of cuttings are stored with the Bureau of Mineral Resources, the Tasmanian Mines Department, and with Esso in Melbourne.

- (b) Coring: The original coring programme called for the taking of 10 conventional cores. Christensen coring equipment was used exclusively with both drag type and diamond core bits.

A total of 10 cores were cut for a total footage of 319 feet with 233 feet recovered.

Core No.	Interval	Feet Cut	Recovery (feet)	Recovery (%)
1	2504-2532	28	7	25
2	3025-3055	30	30	100